THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1846.

Men. Dec. 9, 1846.—Resolved, That the Delegates to the Wing Young Men's General Committee for the ensuing year, be requested to meet at National Hell, on Friday year, be requested to meet at National Hell, on Friday Year, Byening, Jan. 9th THOE. E. TOMLINSON, Chairman, JOHN D. LINDON, Secretary.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is served by Carriers in any of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City or Newsrk at Nine Cents Fee Wzex, payable to the Car- was presented to the two Houses by the Secretary rier. All who desire to be served regularly, daily, and without fall early in the morning, by the regular carriers, upon whom they can depend, through all weathers, are in-spun out to such an interminable let formed that a memorandum book is constantly kept at the counter of the Tribane Office, through the day, for the en-trance of names, which goes to the regular Carriers for their attention every night. A note addressed through the Post Office will be attended to.

THE OUTSIDE.-First Page-Mussulmen Schools at Paris; Letter on the Troubles in South America; Hardware Clerks; The Oregon Question-Speech af Mr. Panishment. Fourth Page-'My Mother,' a Poem, by

A Lesson of Wisdom.

At a time when selfish and ambitious men are seeking to promote their ends at the hazard of plunging the Country into an inglorious War, it should be the vocation of that portion of the Press which regards Righteousness as paramount to the suggestions of a false Expediency, to endeavor by calm fail to plunge the Nation into a vortex of evil, from which it could not recover itself for a whole generation. Regarding War except in cases of absolute all above the boarse croakings of ambitious dema- the present year, is \$416,296,09. all above the hoarse croakings of ambitious demagogues and their reckless foliowers, shall speak the things that make for Peace. Here is a picture of War, which we beg our readers to study closely and calmly, and then ask themselves whether there is anything in the questions now pending between this Country and Great Britain which can in any second country and Great Britain which can in any second country and Great Britain which can in any second country and Great Britain which can be seen reductive. See 500 and the arrears of outstanding taxes, so this Country and Great Britain which can in any event justify our Rulers in bringing such a calamity

From the National Intelligence THE TRUE CHARACTER OF WAR,

We are not among those who flatter ourselves that war between Nations has ceased upon earth.— All that we contend for is, that war without necessity is a crime and a disgrace to civilization. Holding this opinion, in common, we believe, with the great body of the People of the United States, it always

were the advocates of that war, belleving its declaration and prosecution to be an inevitable accessity.
We were young at the time, it is true, but, when we doubted, we followed the counsels of the Fathers of the Republic, then living amongst us. We have therefore lived and played our part in one war, and are not without experience of the character and consequences of that ultima ratio Regum, which ought with much stronger reason to be the last resort of Republics.

In listening to the debate now going on in the

tial spirit which glows in the speeches of the young Members, of both political parties, in that assembly, we could not help wishing that they could, without our age, have had the benefit of our experience. It is not possible that some practical knowledge should not have inspired them with very different ideas on the subject from those which they appear

Thus thinking, there came to our recollection a passage in the writings of a famous author in our mother tongue, who had occasion to speak of the true character of War, without reference to the grounds upon which it is waged. We have turned to the works of that writer, from which we make the subjoined extract, which we trust will give of fence to nobody. It ought not to do so, for a truer picture was never drawn by pen or pencil.

"As war is the last of remedies, all lawful expedients must be used to avoid it. As war is the extremity of cvil, it is surely the duty of those whose station entrusts them with the care of nations to avert it from their

faction : pale, torpid, spiritless, and helpless : gasping and groaning, unpitted among men, made obdurate by long continuance of hopeless misery; and are at last whelmed in pits, or heaved into the ocean, without notice where the pits of heaved into the ocean, without notice or without remembrance. By incommedious encampments and unwholesome stations, where courage is useless and enterprise impracticable, fleets are silently dispeopled and armies sluggishly melted away.

"Thus is a people gradually exhausted, for the most part, with little effect.

part, with little effect.

The wars of civilized nations make very slow changes in the system of empire. The public perceives scarcely any alteration but an increase of debt; and the few individuals who are benefited are not supposed to have the the clearest right to their advantages. If he that shared the danger enjoyed the profit, and, after bleeding in the battle, grew rich by the victory, he might show his gains without envy. But at the conclusion of a ten years' war, how are we recompensed for the death of multitudes and the expense of millions but by contemplating the sudden glories of psymasters and agents, contractors and commissaries, whose equipages shine like meteors, and whose palaces rise like exhalations?

"These are the men who, without virtue, labor, or hazard, are growing rich as their country is impoverished; they rejoice when obstinacy or ambition adds another year to slaughter and devastation; and laugh from their desks at bravery and science, while they are adding figure to figure and cipher to cipher, hoping for a new contract from a new armament, and computing the profits of a siege or a tempest.

"Those who suffer their minds to dwell on these considerations will think it no great crime in the Ministry t, with little effect.
The wars of civilized nations make very slow-chances

contract from a new contract from a slege or a tempest.

se who suffer their minds to dwell on these con-ms will think it no great crime in the Ministry y have not snatched with eagerness the first op-y of rushing into the field, when they were able a by quiet negotiation all the real good that vic-

terday and took lodgings at the Astor House, where he plain and justify the infamous vote of his which dewill remain for a few days. Is it not due to him and to the cause of which he is so eloquent and fearless a North. The Concord clique however have not yet champion that he should be invited to address our citizone before his departure? Friends of Freedom and Humanity! the appeal is to you. What shall be you

At a Meeting of the Whig General Committee held at Broadway House on Tuesday evening, servility of these 'Democratic' leaders to the Slave Hon. J. PHILLIPS PHENIX was elected Chairman, Power can imagine how disgraceful a letter must ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Esq. Assistant Chairman, be which they would refuse to publish. and James H. PINCKNEY and CHARES CHAMBER-LAIN were appointed Secretaries for the ensuing year. Mr. Collins was reappointed Sergeant-at- yesterday's paper we published a statement of the

tain papers for not publishing the Governor's Mes- thirteen millions of dollars, and that according to the best sage yesterday morning are not a little amusing. estimates the aggregate value of the property which has The Sun is not going to publish it all on account of its great length. The Globe, in consequence of its 'large edition' (some 500!) was "compelled to go to about \$16,000,000 less than the entire Imports of the Unipress before it could be put in type." The Express pays that " Gov. Wright covers so much paper with his ideas that it is not worth the while to be in a CLINTON. hurry to read or print it." These apologies remind us of the chap who didn't think it worth while to take a berth in Noah's ark because he did n't believe there was going to be much of a shower after all. The simple truth is that the journals above named the necessary expenses of an Express.

"Conscientious Fullness" is the phrase employed by the Morning News to describe the tedious prolixity of the Governor's Message. The idea is a capital one and will doubtless become highly popular as an apology for bores of all kinds. Some people's consciences are queer things, but we hope the Governor's, notwithstanding the length of time during which the severe process of stretching has been going on, is not yet quite as long as Institu

his Message. We are indebted to A. H. Lewis Clerk of the Ohio House of Representives, for the Annual Report of in Providence on Tuesday. Its proceedings were unim-

Pennsylvania.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 6th. DANIEL L. SHERWOOD, In General Committee of Whig Young
Men, Dec 9, 1845—Reselved, That the Delegates to the
Wing Young Men's General Committee for the Senate, receiving 16 votes against 13 for CHAS. Loco, of the Bradford Dist was chosen Speaker of ing. Mr. FINDLEY PATTERSON, Loco, of Armstrong Co. was chosen Speaker of the House of Repre sentatives. He received 65 votes to 33 for Thomas NICHOLSON, Whig, of Beaver Co. and 2 scattering. On Wednesday morning the Governor's Message of the Commonwealth. This document of Governor SHUNK possesses at least one good quality, it is not this kind usually are. He informs the Legislature tha the exertions of the people to meet the engagements of the State have thus far been successful, and that the Treasurer is in possession of means to meet the Februa-

The Public Debt of the State on the 1st of Dec. in cluding the Funded Debt, Relief Notes, Interest Certifi-Giddings; Judicial Reform; A Short Sermon; Capital cates outstanding, and the amount due Domestic Creditors was \$40,986,393 99. The aggregate amount receiv-Mrs. E. J. Eames; Court News; Sales of Stocks and Real ed into the Treasury for the year ending 30th of Nov. 45, together with the amount in the Treasury on the 1st of Dec. '44, was \$3,673.914 22. The payments from the Treasury for the same period were \$3,289,028 13, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st Dec. of \$384,836 09. There was an aggregate reduction of the balance in the Treasury and of outstanding taxes on give notice of the termination of joi the 1st of Dec. '45, as compared with the same items on

the 1st of Dec. '44 of \$414,199 32.

It will appear from the above that but for the pos and earnest appeals to the consciences of the People ponement of the payment of domestic creditors, &c. to allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would have been exto allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would be result to allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would be result to allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would be result to allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would be result to allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would be result to allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would be result to allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would be result to allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would be result to allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would be result to allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would be result to allay all unhealthy excitement and awaken a the whole balance in the Treasury would be result to all a the treasury would be resulted to a the treasury would barrier to schemes the success of which could not ceipts for the present year, together with the balance now in the Treasury, are \$3.602,586 09; estimated payment during the same period, \$3,513,996 09, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on the lat day of Dec. '46, of \$88,590 00. The estimated aggregate reduction of necessity as a gigantic Crime, our voice if heard at the balance in the Treasury and of outstanding taxes for

sury, on the 1st of December 1846, will have been reduced to 888,590, and the arrears of outstanding taxes, to the sum of 8754 544 59. It is plain, therefore, that our the sum of \$2.343.30. It is plain, indecouse the supply the means of meeting all the demands on the Treasury, except when alded from the balance which had accumulated before the payment of interest was resumed, and by collections from the arrearages of taxes of former the payment of interest was resumed, and by collections from the arrearages of taxes of former the payment of th

Revenue, but does not specify. He says the credit, fidelity and honor of Pennsylvania all demand that, hencetorward, the interest on her public debt shall be punctually and fully paid. He gives the Banks a kick. Punctually and fully paid. He gives the Banks a kick on new ones be chartered; that when any of the existing Banks apply for new charters, the Stockholders be made individually liable; and that they be required to pains us to hear War spoken of lightly, or in any other way than as a great political and Loral evil.

We were the proprietors of this paper some time before the commencement of the war of 1812, and make monthly returns to the Auditor General.

not say whether he is or is not in favor of the Tariff of '42. According to the best information, about 2,000,000 tons of Anthracite Coal have been taken from the mines and carried to market during the year, the greater portion of which has gone to the Eastern and neighboring States .-House of Representatives, and observing the mar- This is an increase of 25 per cent, over the preceding year. The Public Works are commended to the special

General Jackson.

The meeting of the Legislature of this State on the 1st inst. was briefly announced yesterday. In Senate trict was elected Speaker pro tem. receiving 19 votes to 11 for Henry C. Harris. Mr. JOHN STONE-STREET was unanimously elected Clerk. Mr. J. D. McClare was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Beni. Selby, Door-keeper.

In the House, Hon. Jos. R. UNDERWOOD of War ren was chosen Speaker by 57 votes against 35 for

them with the care of nations to avert it from their charge. There are diseases of animal nature which not hing but amputation can remove; so there may, by the depravation of human passions, be sometimes a grange in collective life for which fire and the sword are the necessary remedies; but in what can skill or caution be better shown than in preventing such dreadful operations while there is yet room for genter methods?

"It is wonderful with what coolness and indifference the greater part of mankind see war commenced.—Those that hear of it at a distance, or read of it in books, but have never presented its evils to their minds, consider it as a little more than a splendid game, a proclamation, an army, a battle and a trimuph. Some indeed must perish in the most successful field, but they die upon the bed of honor, resign their lives amidst the joys of large, and the sword of his way to give any instructions to Congress, and, filled with glory, smile in death."

"The life of a modern soldier is ill-represented by heroic fiction. War has means of destruction more formidable than the cannon and the sword, of the thouses from the Message that the State is in a prosperous condition generally. The entire debt is \$4,409,456, having been diminished \$10,600 during the last year. The life of a modern soldier is ill-represented by leaving the cannon and the sword, of the thouses from the Message that the State is in a prosperous condition generally. The entire debt is \$4,409,456, having been diminished \$10,600 during the last year. The life of a modern soldier is ill-represented by entire the cannon and the sword, of the thouse from the description of the form of the modern soldier is ill-represented by the Loco Focos, and thereby call then by Oregon as they did by Texas in 1844, and leave the detected Complex in the sall of the s way of Bank Stock, to the amount of \$1,270,500. which reduces the actual debt to \$3,138,956. After stating these facts, and that the State has a large amount of stock in the various turnpike roads and other resources, exclusive of taxation, the Gov. says:

"It will be seen that the indebtedness may be consid-

The resources of the Sinking Fund have been ample to pay, promptly and punctually, the interest on the debt without anticipating means, and the avails in the Treasury have been abundant to meet the ordinary expenses of Government, and leave an expected surplus on hand at the end of the next fiscal

New buildings have been added to the Pepiten tiary, to supply those burnt down some time since. On the 1st of December there were 176 convicts in

CASSIUS M. CLAY arrived in this City yes- People of that State, in which he endeavors to explain and justify the infamous vote of his which de nied the right of Petition to the Freemen of the North. The Concord clique however have not vet to get their report before the House, and therefore published it. Probably they have sent it back to the little man for revision. The wire-pullers have evidently taken alarm at the Spirit of Freedom which minority when the Committee is full.

From the knowledge of the games, schemes and the People of New-Hampshire are begining to manifest, yet those only who have noted the crouching

THE INLAND COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK .- In Commerce of the New-York Canals for 1845, as com-NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The excuses of certain papers for not publishing the Governor's Mestate of the business of dollars, and that according to the best the game as it now exists on the political chess-board that of the state of the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the game as it now exists on the political chess-board the game as it now exists on the ted States. These facts are worth the attention of all who cherish that wise and judicious system of Internal

> The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine met vesterday, and not on Monday, as we erro neously stated a day or two since.

In our list of Members of the Legislature had no copy of the Message, and, therefore, could n't the other day we omitted the members of Assembly print it. They did not choose to bear any portion of from Tompkins Co. They are James W. Monigomery. Loco, and Henry S. Walbridge, Whig. Gov. DORR, the renowned hero of Chepatchet

-so his friends say-will attend the Eighth of January Ball at Old Tammany to-night. It is expected that he will also attend the Texas and Oregon Ball. MUNIFICENT DONATION .- John Bromfield has

presented to the Boston Athenaum the sum of \$25,000, three-fourths of the income of which is to be expended in the purchase of books to replenish the Library of the on-the remaining fourth to be added annually to the principal

The Legislature of Rhode Island assembled

From Washington.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS ... First Session. Reported Specially for The New-York Tribune. WASHINGTON, January 6th, 1846,

There was little done by this body to-day. They have literally nothing before them. After some unimportant business, they went into Executive session.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was occupied with the debate on Oregon

Mr. HARALSON'S Resolution for raising two Regi Whole. It was upon this that Mr. Adams made

McConnell of Ala, moved a series of Resolations for the Annexation of Ireland to this Country No action was taken upon them, but they were read

Mr. P. King of N. Y. made some explanation of his Speech. He asserted that there was strong ground for belief that Mr. Calhoun had promised to surrender part of Oregon to England, if England withdrew her opposition to the Annexation of Trans

the Clerk's desk

Mr. RHETT said that if rumor had said that Mr. Calboun had openly made this bargain or stipulation

Mr. HILLIARD of Ala having the floor from yesterday made a very eloquent and able speech on the Oregon Question, insisting on the whole of it and for immediate action. He proposed to amend the esolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs making it read that the President be empowered to enever he shall deem the public safety demands The House then veted on the motion to make it

was not referred.

The House then went into Co.

Mr. YANCEY having obtained the floor the House

The Governor recommends that prompt and effective every thing in their power to bring the pending dif-

reason they have opposed every thing calculated to involve the question in perplexing and angry recrimination between the parties.

Not so with the Loco-Focos. They are just as much in fear of war as the Whigs are, but they wish to make political capital out of it for the campaign of 1845. They thought they could spare a few members of their own party, from States where war is unpopular, to join with the whole Whig party, so so to avoid the necessity of going to war, and yet to be able in 1845 to charge the Whigs with being 'British Whigs,' Hartford Federalists,' and other slang epithets, which they so freely heap upon their opponents. They knew that if war came the Sub-Treasury and a reduction of the Tariff were impossible; but they hoped, if they avoided war, to keep themselves clear of the charge of breaking down the war spirit and thereby to strengthen themselves clear of the charge of breaking down the war spirit and thereby to strengthen themselves clear of the charge of breaking and sufficient in the Southern commercial districts they could point to the votes of their political friends there as sufficient justification of their course, and claim for the few who voted with the Whigs the credit of preserving Peace as they claimed for James Buchanan and Silas Wright the honor of carrying through the Tariff of 1842.

But the Whigs have been too long driven into false positions by their enemies, and they have thought it best not to be so any longer. They saw from the Loco-Foco schemes or "games" on foot, that one of the two following things were to take place:

1. To go for the notice to terminate what has been called the Joint Occupancy of Oregon, and thereby secure a peaceable settlement of the difficulties withing one year; or, 2. To oppose every seeming war measure proposed by the Loco-Focos, and thereby carry the controversy over to 1845. Elect a President the propriety of giving this notice, its judgment against that of the President and the Senate, should deed leagnist the propriety of giving this noti Mr. Shunk is in favor of a Protective Tariff, but does ty, so as to avoid the necessity of going to war, and

Hon. Archibald Dixon, Lieutenant Governor, being absent, Robert S. Todd from the XXXIst Distinguished in the sound of the sound the

posed by the Loco Focos, and thereby carry the con-troversy over to 1848. Elect a President then by Oregon as they did by Texas in 1844, and leave the

elf, can of course be no cause of war, as it only fulfils the purpose of the Treaty; by this course of conduct, I say, the desperate game of these political gamblers is blocked, and they are forced to show

This has been my opinion for some time, even beback through deference to the opinion of some who think that passing a resolution to give the notice is a war measure. I believe it is a peace measure, and that the course of the Whigs will expose the political profligacy of a party who were basely tampering with the destinies of this country, as play-things in their 'games' to secure to themselves political power for another four years of duplicity

may or may not be necessary to save it from the mad experiments of the quacks who have had it so ong under their care. I give them only now to show you the reason why many Whigs pursue the of conduct which they have done and will do. The way in which the resolution for the notice passed the Committee on Foreign Relations to day somewhat remarkable. The Committee consists On the 1st of December there were 176 convicts in the Prison, exceeding the number in that institution in Dec. 1844, by twenty-five.

The We see it stated that Moses Norels, M. C. are all Loco-Focos. It is understood that of that Committee Committee, were in favor of the resolution. They are all Loco-Focos. It is also understood that Rhett, Garret Davis, Payne, Truman Smith and C. B. Smith were opposed to the resolution. Mr. B. Smith were opposed to the resolution. Mr. Payne was absent, which made it a tie. Mr. Rhett f the Whigs was silent, and the resolution, carried by four to three, was immediately brought be-fore the House, though in reality the report of a

gambling of the Loco-Focos above referred to, the Whigs will probably vote, at least about one half of them in both Houses for the Resolution to give Notice. If I am not mistaken, in three months from the time it passes, the Oregon Question will be compromised to the satisfaction of all patriots, and the discomfiture of 'gamers' on or about the 49th put into the mails, having the frank of individuals parallel, as President Polk has shown himself anxious to do.

But enough of this, which you and your readers

Is it not too bad that papers of character should be filled with such stuff as some of your City papers contain? I notice one in a paper of Saturday stating that a Maryland Senator had received a letter from Mr. McLane stating that Lord Aberdeen disapproved of the course of Mr. Pakenham on the Oregon Question. As I promised in my last, I have made particular inquiry and find that no letter such as mentioned has been received by a Maryland Sena-Are these stories seen in Wall-st. Delusion SMITH has been found! Thus is another

mystery cleared up. He is chronicled at Brown's and hails from South America. He was in the House to-day and looks as if he had lost flesh by his efforts to keep clear of a recall. RICHELIEU. The Tariff is undergoing a thorough revis-

to the District Anormey for prosecution in the Federal ton in the Treasury Department. Mr. Walker has assembled here representatives from the various leading Custom Houses to help him in the work; for instance, Messrs. Bogardus, McConnelly and Waldron of New-York, and deputations from Philadelphia and Baitmore. The result of the joint counsels of this private conciave is to be presented to the Committee, of the House, and will thus in due time come before the country. It is impossible to foresee the result. The Oregon Treaty; and a few in the supposed desire of their constituents. The better opinion, however, to throw any very clear light work of the in a state of preparation for all contingencies; and so it is possible the Tariff may escape. But this of course is conjectural.

The Law, which is now being applied for.

Law, Minch is now being applied for.

Notice to Great Britain-Report of the

Minority.

We give below the Report of the Minority of the Committee of Foreign Relations on the question of terminating the Joint Occupation of Oregon:

The Minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs ask The Amorris of the Committee on rocket convention leave to report. That the third article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, of October, 1818, provides that any country that may be claimed by either party on the Northwest coast of America, Westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of ivers within the same, be free and open for the term on years from the date of the signature of the pres convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of

Powers. &c.

e convention between the same parties of August
and the provisions The convention between the same parties of August, 1827, in the first article stipulates: "All the provisions of the third article of the convention concluded between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and freisand, on the 20th of October, 1815, shall be and they are hereby farther indefinitely extended and continued in force in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said article were herein specifically recited."

The second article of the latter convention provides: It shall be competent however, to either of the con-

It shall be competent however, to either of the con-tracting parties, in case either should think fit at any time after the 20th of October, 1828, on giving due notice t twelve months to the other contracting party, to an all and abrogate this convention; and it shall, in such use, accordingly be untirely annulled and abrogated af-

ter the expiration of the said term of notice."
In his message at the beginning of the present session of Congress the President states the purport of those articles, and recounts the several efforts made by our house, a branch of the law-making power, and invested by the Constitution with no Executive functions what-ever, can be properly united with the President and cenate in the act of giving this notice? Cannot the notice e given without the concurrence of the House? If it am be, would not such an interference be without the

Mr. YANCEY having obtained the floor the House adjourned.

The Oregon Question, &c.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th, 1846.

I have said nothing since Mr. ADAMS's speech on Oregon, relative to the new aspect which that question has assumed. His remarks, together with other facts coming to my knowledge, have been carefully considered, and I shall endeavor to give a moderate view of the question as it now stands. I give it from the knowledge I have of facts and public feeling here, without asking your readers to adopt all I may here, without asking your readers to adopt all I may here. Some and the formation of the floors was this necessary for its fully and complete effect. There are two modes by which this treaty may be terminated; first, by a declaration of war; secondly, by giving the notice of twelve months according to its stipulation. In the first mode, the concurrence of the House would be a necessary constituent; addit the President had deemed that the best, it would not only have been proper, but indispensable, that he should ask the cooperation of the House. But what warrant has the House to act in the other mode of putting an end to this treaty? The Constitution no more confers upon it any power or agency discretionary power, created not by the Constitution, by the President in negotiating, and by the Senate

should decide against the propriety of giving this no its judgment against that of the President and the Se its judgment against that of the President and the Senate would effect nothing practically. He and two-thirds of that body could give the notice in defiance of the House, and, whatever way it might act upon the subject, they would constitutionally disregard and overrule. It is, then, deemed to be clearly established that the House is not a necessary party to give this notice; that it might, in fact, be given without consulting it, and against its ex-pressed indurent.

It is not denied that the House might, in the form of resolution, express its opinion upon the subject of this notice, or any such public matter appertaining to the General Government; but then the resolutions would be merely abstract opinions, of no practical operation, and having no authority but their moral weight. The House by its resolution might declare that it was expedient or inexpedient to give this notice; and if in the one form or the other, the President might or might not give heed to it. But it had no power to originate, or to concert in a legislative proceeding, whether in the form of joint resolution or bill, to authorize this notice to be given. It can mittee given we takehold power to that end. It is conceded that the concurrence of the House in a olution or bill authorizing this notice degree affect its validity. But its adoption degree affect its validity. But its adoption by the two departments of Government, in the form of a legislativ proceeding, would transfer is from the treaty making to the law making power; and in this mode the incident question, whether the assent of two-thirds of the Senat would be necessary, might be evaded. It would also tend to break down the partition of our Governmen among various branches, by mixing up the House in a tend to break down the partition of our Government among various branches, by mixing up the House in an operation which the Constitution had entrusted to other functionaries. And why should the House, by a violation of all propriety in form, and without any effective authority over the subject, make itself a party to this proceeding? If the notice be expedient and proper, it has become so without its act. It is rendered so by the refusal of the President to arbitrate the controversy, and by his closing further negotiation. These were his own act, about which this House had no constitutional right to interfere. The President asked not its advice or interposition in them. Whether they be properor not, he slone was competent to their performance, and he alone ought to be, held responsible; but if the House thus irregularly unites in authorizing the notice, it voluntarily assumes and divides this responsibility with the President. If the House distrusted the President in this matter, it might pass a monitory resolution operating morally to quicken or restrain his section. But it is his business, not that of the House. In the present state of the question, without expressing an opinion whether the notice ought or ought not to be given, and as the solution of that question is constitutionally for him, or for him acting with the Senate, the House ought to be content to leave him to his proper judgment, discretion and responsibility: therefore,

Resolved. That the question whether a notice to te misate the Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain of October, 1818, and continued in force by the Convention of August, 1827, ought to given, is not a matter for the decision of Congress and upon it this House for the present refrains from the expression of any opinion.

GARRETT DAVIS,
TRUMAN SMITH.
CALEB B. SMITH.

Post-Office Frauds,-A Circular from the Postmaster General to the Deputy Postmasters appears in the Union, in which it is stated that information has been recently furnished the Department, from official, as well a other sources, that various devices are daily resorted to, to evade even the present low rates of postage, by an abuse of the privilege of franking; that letters are daily office in which they are placed, that blank envelopes, in large numbers, are known to be in the possession of in dividuals having no right to frank, and constantly used to evade the payment of postage, when the person franking is known to be at a distance from the place; that the letters of third persons are daily franked by those en-

is known to be at a distance from the place; that the letters of third persons are daily franked by those entitled to the privilege; that under the pretence of exchange, editors often receive newspapers free of postage, for subscribers; that newspapers published in one city, purport on their face to be published at several other cities at the same time, so that they may go free of postage which may be the same time, so that they may go free of postage within 30 miles of each place where they purport to be published; that correspondence is often kept up between individuals through the medium of those entitled to the office to be charged as required by law.

The Postmaster General instructs Postmasters that in all cases where a letter is delivered, having a frank on it, and is accompanied by such eircumstances as clearly show that it is not the letter of the individual whose frank it bears, the frank is in effect a false certificate that the same should be charged with postage, and the names of the parties thus violating the law, and the witnesses by whom the offence can be proven, be reported to the District Attorney for prosecution in the federal courts. He also directs thrown to watch with the utmost care against all those unlawful practices; and whenever they have cause for suspicion, use all lawful means to obtain evidence against the offender.

is in the highest degree flattering to him.

Legacies, \$44,505 18. Total of donations and legacies, | proceedings. \$64,508,44. Total of do. from August 1st to November 30th, \$105,557 03.

Grace Church. In the Spring it will be removed to Saratogs, where the bereaved family reside, and where the

gifted young man himself lies buried. We learn that Mr. J. W. Green, formerly one of the Editors of the late 'American Patriot,' is

about to commence a new penny evening paper. Mr. R. J. Harvey lectures This Evening at the New-York Lyceum of Natural History.

ical Churches in Brooklyn, for social conference and prayer, takes place To-morrow Evening, at Rev. Dr. Wright's Church in Jerusalem-street, near Court. (This meeting was erroneously announced in some of the Churches last Sunday as for Thursday evening.) The Pastors of the City hold separate meetings to-morrow afternoon, for prayer and conference, in their respective Churches.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.-The meeting on Tuesday evening was well attended, and of more than usual interest, as the officers were chosen for the ensuing year, and the annual reports were presented by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Librarian, the Treasurer, and the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries of the Society. The report read by Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore as Chairman of the Executive mmittee, was a very lengthy and able paper, recapitulating all the most important transactions of the Society during the past year. The particular feature of this re-

yet are most truly deserving of public attention and favor and quite certain to receive both-for true merit is never long neglected. The voices of these singers are of a most rare and valuable quality, and in their style they have consulted the grand secret of pleasing-simplicity. They never attempt any thing which they do not well and we predict for them a profitable and honorable

Mr. HART'S JUVENILE CONCERT at the Allen-st Church last evening, attracted a large audience, in spite of the storm. The sight of the children with r happy faces was sufficient of itself to put any man in good humor, while their music was adapted to excite the strongest feelings of the heart. The performances were creditable alike to the children and to their leader, and | duced requiring that slaves, hereafter emancipated, afforded much pleasure to the audience. The dialogues | be removed out of the State. In the House of Repand recitations were very amusing and the performances on the piano evinced both taste and skill.

Eighth of January ball-or rather balls, as we are this year to have two of them. Heretofore the honor of giving the Eighth of January shindy has been conceded by courtesy to the Tammany Society; but it seems that several fiery spirits of the 'Young Democracy,' who have been black-balled by Old St. Hunker during the subject was referred. last year, determined to go it on their own hook this time, and accordingly got up an opposition at Castle Gar. den, which they style the 'First Oregon and Texas Ball.' Several of the Custom-House leaders and other 'tip-top men ' are in considerable of a pucker, as they have been placed on Committees at both balls, and dare not refuse either party, for their-offices. Thus corruscates Loco-Focoism to-night-and Gov. Dorr patronizes St. Tam-

THE CALIFORNIA GUARD, or the Fantasticals, are to give a ball this evening at the Coliseum, when the veteran and serviceable Corps (as they call themselves) will be present in their splendid, original and unique Parisian Uniforms, in the making of which each individual member consults his own taste. Upon this occasion, it seems, the celebrated La Redowa Kickinitis de deux Polka, by Signor Janusen and M. Lewis, as danced at M. de Cellareondors salle de danze a Paris, will be danced during the evening, led by Mons. Reville

Wassoon on the bass drum. Dr. A. Sidney Doane was yesterday elected President of the New-York and Boston Magnetic Tele

graph Company. The Express gives the following case art; for while Mrs. Meyer was out of the house for the purpose of buying some article of clothing for the little grant, he managed to steal a purse containing about \$8 in money and two gold rings, with which he made his escape from the house, and was on Tuesday night discovered in the pit of the Bowery Theatre. He is nine

Several of the papers are recommending Henry M. Western, Esq. as successor of Recorder Tailmadge, whose term of office is about expiring. The Annual Ball in aid of the Fire Depart.

ment Fund is to be held at the Park Theatre on the 26th inst. The 500 tickets to which the Committee bave limited the number, have already been disposed of. Robert Griffith was yesterday convicted of perjury in the U.S. District Court, for swearing that he

was worth \$3,000, in becoming surety for Burbank, a RAILEGAD MEETING .- The Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen held another meeting last evening, on the project of the Hudson-st. Railroad-Assistant Alderman Oliver in the Chair. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting for and against the measure—

among them Gen. McNeal, and Col. Ayerigg the celebrated civil engineer. The Committee will probably report in a few days. We are told that the Young Men's Good-Will Temperance Association intend holding a meeting this evening at Columbian Hall, Grand-street, whereat the subject of Malt Liquors, with their physical effects, and a patriotic view of total abstinence, are to be con-

The Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting adopted a Memorial to the Legislature, asking that the tax of one dollar per head now levied upon every seaman arriving in this port, on account of the Seamen's Retreat, be abolished. In support of the justice of the repeal of this tax, it is argued that as, by a law of the United States, 20 cents a month is deducted by the Collector from the wages of all sea-faring men, under the name of hospital money—in consideration of this payment all such persons are entitled to receive medical aid and assistance while in port, at the expense of the United States. The State of New-York has, in addition to this, imposed a tax of 81 per head, from the proceeds of which the Seamen's Retreat on Staten Island was built and is maintained. If such a retreat were necessary, it is the duty of the United States to provide it; and the proposition of the memorial to the Legislature is, that the State tax should be repealed, and that the building known as the Seamen's Retreat should be disposed of to the United States. Two other memorials were ordered to be prepared, to be addressed to Congress, one praying the establishment of a Branch Mint in this City, the other remonstrating against the repeal of the Pilot Law which is now being applied for.

discussion upon the subject of Buckwheat Mr. T. was Justice Taylor, we are pleased to see, has in favor of sowing with Clover, and Mr Hawley took the been transferred to the Lower Police Court, where his opposite side of the question. Mr. Thompson said be industry, integrity and capacity will be a very acceptable had sowed Clover in the Winter, upon the snow, with addition to the amount of those qualities already there. great effect. Mr. Tallmadge asked if it did not require The manner in which this removal has been made, by a much more time for the operation than Buckwheat. Mr. Common Council politically opposed to Justice Taylor. Thompson allowed this, but said that Buck wheat could

only be sown in the Spring, but Clover at any time du-The November donations to the American ring the foregoing season... The attendance yesterday Board of Foreign Missions amounted to \$20,003 26. was pretry full, and considerable interest evinced in the But for the providential aid of a physician, BLEECKER under the direction of Philo. T. Ruggles, Esq. the Coroner would have had one of his unpleasant duties to perform on Tuesday upon the body of a young female

Coleman, the inventor of the 'Eolian Attachment' to the in Rivington-street, who, upon learning that he to whom Lots on the North side of 54th-st and 24 Lots on the South Piano-Forte, may be seen in a marble-yard adjoining she deemed herself betrotted had wedded another in a side of 35th-at between 6th and 7th avs. SLots, being neighboring city, attempted to 'shuffle off this mortal the whole front of the West side of 6th av. between the her apartment after taking the drug, and concealed the empty phial in a drawer of her dressing-table, which her ed of the Auctioneev, No. 7 Broad-st. mother, having occasion to look for something in the drawer, soon after discovered, barely in season to counteract her suicidal purpose.
HOTEL TRIEF.—A man calling himself William

BROOKLYN.—A general meeting of the Evangel-loal Churches in Brooklyn, for social conference and cember, and after becoming acquainted with the premises, made a voyage of discovery through the boarders' rooms on Monday, helping himself to a slik velvet vest was found in Webb's possession, and he was held to

A MOTLEY CROWD.—There were all sorts of spirits, black, white and gray, on trial on Tuesday before the THE SCHERIORITY OF JONES'S BANK LOCK -- Several at seller's victims-for to the influence of alcohol may be | munifacing, but in no instatraced nine-tenths of the crime upon the docket of this

FIRE—A little after midnight, Tuesday, an alarmof fire was given from Mr. Neary's fancy fur store, No. 337 fire was given from Mr. Neary & lancy for some the prompt Broadway, adjoining Dr. Moffatt's, but, by the prompt sasistance of the Fire Department, the fire was soon subsasistance of the Fire Department of the fire was soon subsasistance of the Fire Department dued, without any material damage.

during the past year. The particular feature of this report, which was dwelt upon with great earnestness and eloquence, was the recommendation of creeting, without delay, a commodious freproof building for the preservation of the valuable books and documents which the Society has spent so vast an amount of labor in collecting. During the past year there have been added to the Society has spent so vast an amount of labor in collecting. During the past year there have been added to the Society has spent so vast an amount of labor in collecting. During the past year there have been added to the Society has spent so vast an amount of labor in collecting. During the past year there have been added to the Society has spent so vast an amount of labor in collecting. During the past year there have been added to the Society has spent so vast an amount of labor in collecting. During the past year there have been added to the Society has spent so vast an amount of labor in collecting. During the past year there have been added to the society has spent so vast an amount of labor in collecting. During the past year there have been atreated to convince me that year lock was not safe against the may be on a charge of having committed three burglaries and grand largenies. The first charge was that of baving on a charge of having committed three burglaries and grand largenies. The first charge was that of baving on the night of the 17th of April, broken into the store of Mr. George Banks, of No. 23 Catharine-st, and stealing upwards of \$600 worth of dry goods. They are also defended to the Society has spent so vast an amount of labor in collecting.

Mr. George Banks, of No. 23 Catharine-st, and the Alvended to the store of Mr. George Banks, of No. 23 Catharine-st, and the store of Mr. George Banks, of No. 24 Catharine-st, and stealing and the probability of the past year there have been atreated to convince me that your lock, which is the spent locks for the past year lock, which is the spent lock of the bars of the convention, EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES.-Two men named

THIS MORNING'S MAIN. The Mail arrived last night at 91 o'clock-

an incident which we hope may be often repeated, fair means or foul. especially during the session of Congress. KENTUCKY .- In the Senate of Kentucky a bill

has been introduced to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Commonwealth, so as to permit resident citizens to import slaves for their own use. A bill has also been introresentatives Mr. E. Smith asked leave to introduce a bill to take the sense of the people of the Com-The Rival Factions of the Loco-Foco party | monwealth as to the expediency of calling a Conare in the midst of a precious stew regarding the grand vention. Objection being made to this leave, and required. the ayes and noes being called thereon, the vote stood-ayes 63; noes 31. So the leave was granted; and Messrs. E. Smith, J. Speed Smith, Sparks and Elliott constitute the Select Committee, to which the

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT By and with the advice and consent of the Senat

By and with the actrice and consent of the scane.

CHARLES A. BRADFORD of Mississippi, to be Surveyor
General of the Public Lands for the District South of
Tennessee, in the place of Alexander Downing, removed.
GEORGE W. JONES, of Wisconder, Downing, removed of the Public Lands for the Territories of Wisconsein and lowa, in the place of James Wilson, removed.

WILLIAM PELHAM, of Arkansas, to be Surveyor-General for the State of Arkansas, his former commission having expired. ing expired.

LUCIUS LYON, of Michigan, to be Surveyor-General of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, in the place of William

shuston, resigned.

Robert Eutler of Florida, to be Surveyor General
Robert Eutler of Florida, in the

General of the Public Lands in Illinois and Miscouri, in the place of Silas Reed, removed. LOREN SPENCER of Missouri, to be Recorder of Land Titles in Missouri, in the place of Frederick R. Conway, appointed Surveyor General for Illinois and Missouri.

COMMONWEALTH OF LOUISIANA VS. GEORGE

Things in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7-P. M. The Stock Market was again depressed to-day, The Stock Market was again tepressed to day, and prices declined. Penna. Fives (opening) sold at (8. Texas 8 per Cent. Bonds tell. off 1. selling at 351. Wilmington Railroad shares i selling at 274. U. States Bank was something better, 4½ bid, 4½ asked. The Penna. Bank declared a dividend this day of 4 per cent, less the State tax of 2 mill on each 1 per cent.

Inis day of 4 per cent, see the Sade at Sc 7 in a deach 1 per cent.

An exciting slave case is now pending in the U. States District Court, Judge Randall presiding. The unfortunate individual is a colored man named John Brown, and his alleged master a Mr. Fisher, of Kent Co. Md. After the Court had assembled last evening, Mr. F. in proceeding to his hotel, the American House, was beset by a large crowd of colored persons, some of whom, it is alleged, threatened his life. At all events, he was only preserved from rough treatment by the prompt interference of the police. David Paul Brown, Esq. is

counsel for Brown. counsel for Brown.

To-morrow Constables Maynes, of Moyamensing will sell at public auction, the pulpit, bible, furniture, &c. belonging to a colored congregation worshipping in South-st. near 7th, such for rent.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO-THE NEW REVOLU-TION.—We have letters a few days later from the capital, but no very definite information as to the actual result of General Paredes' revolt. He had pronounced against

General Paredes' revolt. He had pronounced against the administration of General Herrers, and was marching rapidly toward the capital, having thrown the Government off their guard by writing to them, on the same day that he revolted, that he was coming to the Texan frontier "to chastise the Americana,"

He was carrying all before him on the road, being joined by the forces in the departments. "Herrera has fallen" says one of our correspondents, "and a fierce tyrant of the order of Santa Afa has ascended the throne of the Montezumas." We niter from this that the capital has submitted to Paredes. If he has assumed the cnaracter of a Sovereign, as our correspondent seems to insinuate, he will probably rule the Mexicans with a rod of iron, and may desire a war, to consolidate his power—He will have to subdue Yucatan, Tobacco, and one or two other departments, before turning his attention to the North.

The rumored movements of France and England in

the North.

The rumored movements of France and England in Mexico, indicate an alliance between them and Paredes.

An officer of the Society for the Union of the North An officer of the Society in the violation of the North American Republics, writes encouragingly of the Socie-ty's prospects, and says "the revolution of Paredes is only the first of a long series of revolutions planned in Europe for a purpose which the people of Mexico will yet discover in time to defeat the whole scheme and save New-Orleans papers of the 29th brig intelligence from

Mexico that Gen. Paredes had proclaimed against the existing Government and was marching against the city of Mexico at the head of 40,000 troops. Court Calendar THIS DAY.

CIBCUIT COURT—Nos. 13, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 42, 49.

COMNON PLEAS—Nos. 79, 23, 159, 161, 227, 163, 185, 167, 169, 220, 171, 173.

THE PURCHASE OF NAUVOO .- The Warsaw Signal says: Two Catholic Priests passed through this place on Monday last, on their way to Nauvoo. Their object was to ascertain the particular nature and amount of property which the Mormons wish to dispose of to their Church and on what terms it can be sought.

The Fall River News announces that a new meamer will be put on the route between Fall River and Newport early in the ensuing season, to make two trips per day each way, in connection with the Boston train of

The Statesman is mad at the New-York Tribune, because that paper calls General Cass Gen.
Gass. Well, the Tribune had better leave the C. off
altogether. [Springfield (Ohio) Gazette. At Kennebunk, Me. on Saturday night, the store and goods of J. & F. W. Goodwin were destroyed by Business Notices.

CHRONG-THERMAL .- Those having colds or coughs will find a sure remedy in Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwor This valuable medicine has made recently some most won-derful cures of Phthisic, and is used with great success in sublic institutions. We recommend the public to be buy only at \$75 Bowery.

De Continuation of the Chancery Sale This Day, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants Exchange, by ANTHONT J Master in Chancery, of the following lots, viz : 6 Lots on the east side of 7th av. between 54th and 55th sts-24 coil by swallowing a dose of laudanum. She retired to alloresaid streets and S small lots on the cast side of 6th av directly opposite the last described. Maps can be obtain BROOKLYN CITY GUARD ASSEMBLIES .- Subscribers

are hereby sotified that the Second Assembly of the Course will be held at Gothic Hall, Adsms-st. on the evening of January 13th 1846 Subscribers' tickets are read, and can be had of those through whom their names bended in to the Committee of Arrangements. A and a wallet belonging to Henry C. Mead, which con-tained a note of hand for \$100. The stolen property

The number of tickets is limited. L. D. ATWATER, Secretary,

Armory, Gothie Hall, Brooklyn, Jan. 33, 1846.

Special Sessions, presenting an awful picture of the rum- tempts have been made to open Jones's Lock by filing and emphatically on the subject of Bank Locks, and will have much weight in settling the question of the merits of the two

> Bank Locks, and in the course of the conversation he tried to convince me that your lock was not safe against thems. and they could on a farther trial of the same kind. I need only the six bits which I gave them, and I stoposed they would, with such advantages, succeed; but as buy did not I am more than ever convinced that it cannot be p-ked, by Very respectfully, WARREN JENKINS

Secretary of the Columbus Ins. Co. 63 Wall-s UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20th, 1845.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-This is to certify that this Bank purchased of H. C. Jones, of Newark, New-Jersey, one of his Patert Combination Locks with Brass Spring, in May hat past, for one of their underground vanits. We found it very difficult to obtain any Lock which would remain in good order but a short time in consequence of rest We have now had Mr. Jones's Lock on our vault a greater length of time than any Lock previous to stand the test, and his yet remains in good order. We would cheerfully rec LOCK PICKING .- To Warren Jakins, Esq.-Sir. Noneing

a letter over your signature in The Tribune of 5th inst. and since published in several of the daily Journals, in which you seek to bolster up Jones's Lock on our shoulders, we deem it but just and proper that the public should hear both sides of the story, in order that they may not be deluded into a bellef, that Jonns's Lock possesses any claims to secuension referred to in your article. Therefore we proceed to the facts. You state that two of the workmen in the employment of Day & Newell called at your office for the purpose of exhibiting one of Newell's celebrated Parautoptic Bank Lecks, and said that they could open (which was in answer to a question which you put to us) a lock of Jones's make, which you had upon your safe. This we admit, but we do not admit that Messis. Day & Newell had any thing to do in the matter, either directly or indirectly, as might be inferred from your letter, for had we been possessed of the information at the time, which those gentlemen afterwards gave us, your lock would have been opened in twenty minof the Public Lands in the Territory of Florida, in the place of Valentine Y. Conway, resigned.

FREDERICK R. CONWAY, of Missouri, to be Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Illinois and Missouri, in edges of the Tumblers. This is a point which we would edges of the funners. This is a proof which we would advise you to touch but lightly upon hereafter, as it is fetal to the security of Jones's Lock or any other Lock which changes by hand if the operator possesses such advanages, which we were entitled to, and which every maker cas-Tumblers. This is a fact which you are fully sensible of O'BLENNIS, THE MCREERER OF FRANK COMES—We have seen a letter from a gentleman of Foint Coupee, stating that this foul murder has, by hard swearing, obtained another continuence of his case, till next spring, and the state of the more of his case, till next spring. youthful deprayity: A few days since, Mr. George W. Meyer took a ragged little urchin into his house in the Bowery, for the purpose of providing him with a home and comfortable clothing. Mr. Meyer was actuated by benevolence in doing what he supposed an act of charity toward an innocent though unfortunate child. But though young in years, this epitome of human deprayity soon showed himself to be quite at home in the thieving art; for while Mrs. Meyer was out of the house for the from all clap-traps and deception, by the same means and advantages which we had on the occasion referred to, you withholding nothing from us. We hold ourselves in readi-ness at any time when you are pleased to favor us with the opportunity, claiming no see nor reward for our trouble.

(Signed) JOSEPH DILKS, WILLIAM BELLAMY. New-York, Jan. 8, 1846.

TT DR. BANNING'S BODY BRACE is an efficient relief fe most of those weaknesses of body which require support-such as weakness of the Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, dragging, dull pains in the side, sense of sinking, or 'gone-ness' at the stomach, with weights at the lower body; also, numbress and weakness of the limbs, all of which are aggre valed on standing or walking—dyspepsia, costiveness and piles: great nervousness and gloom, with disposition to cry, not knowing the cause—pain and weakness in the back, with curveture, distortion and enlargement of the shoulders, and a disposition of the body to stoop; weak females and children. Also, public speakers, complaining of Bronchitts, find special and immediate benefit. The Brace relieves simply by gently lifting the descended dragging pile of insimply by gently lifting the descended dragging pile of li-ternal organs, removing the stretching of their attaching ligaments, and by supporting the small of the back, it gives relief soon, if ever, and removes all desire or necessity for corsets or shoulder braces, by throwing the body on to it axis. On a trial of one week its price will be refunded (with the exception of two dollars for trouble and expense) should the desired relief not be obtained.

His work entitled "Common Sense on Chronic Disease," to sail or lend.

His work control to sell of lend.

Pamphets giving information, sent free to order.

Medical men are invited to examine and use, to whom 20 per cent discount's made, if desired. Responsible ladies or gentiemen may take agencies. Patent rights of control and States for sale. Laces repaired gratuitous during the

and States for size. Lines replace greater months of their use.

Mrs. Dr. B., will be always in attendance on ladles during office hours, which in future will be only from 11 A. M. to I.P. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. instead of from 9 to 12, and from 3 to 6. OFFICE 457 Broadway.

[7] Twis [8] V. B. Palmera, the agent for most of the best News papers of all the cities and principal towns throughout the

papers of all the cities and principal towns throughout the country, for and near, receives Advertisements at his Country Newpaper Advertising Agency, in this brilding—Edvance at the Coat. Overce.

Sanus's Sarsarakulla.—The blood contains the elements

of the whole animal structure—fieth and fibre, glands, muscles, tendons, the nails, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood. Well then may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity of finith will be that of the substances into which it is continually changing. Corrupt blood instead of producing besility flosh, is filsely enough to develop sores and ulcers. When these appear, whether in the specific form of acrofuls, absences the or of the ordinary types, there is no detergent, if

is believed, that will so rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from which they agring as Sands's Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton-at. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price 81 per bottle, or six bottles for \$3.

generally throughout the United States. Price S1 per botte, or six bottles for S3.

EP The Conneil's Maylcal Pain Extractor has been furnished to the following Clergymen, or whom inquiry may be
made, when congenial to the feelings of those gentlemen.
Rev. John J. Braine, 5th Congregational Church.

Thomas Davies, Salingtown, Utster Go. N. Y.

L. H. Angier, Boston.

Mr. Harrason, 44 Thompson-st.
Sitiney Bryant, West Stockbridge Centre, Mass.
H. T. Cheever, 189 Ninth-st. N. Y.

Annes Blanchard, Lowell, Mass.
G. Hall, 45 Crosby-st. N. Y.

Henry Jones, 120 Eight-avenue.

This Maycal Psin Extractor has entire control over fire
and frost, chilbinins, sover, &c. and is to be had gendine only
at 21 Corland-st.

B' Goermal's Ration Measured Soup, for the cure of Pinples, Frockles, Tan, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all sin diffigurements, at the only depot, 57 Walker-st. 1st Store FROM
Eluqual Houge, for crimsoning Lips and Cleeks. Fresh's
Subtite for evadicating superfusion kair, without injury the
skin. List Watte, for instantity scattering reduces and
finances from the face. Acoustic drops for curing deafness, to
the above celebrated preparation of Dr. Gourand's
are to be found only (bear in mind.) at of Walker-st. 1st Store
FROM Broadway.

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ic. The above celebrated property of the control of